
For Army Newspapers

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BLIZZARD—Fort Drum—(Army Funded, Tabloid)

Liza Reape Albrect, editor

MARYLAND MUSKET—29th MPAD—(Army Funded, Small)

Sgt. Cesar G. Soriano, editor

TRAINING JOURNAL—104th ASG—(Civilian Enterprise

Magazine) Suzanne Nagel, editor

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By Sgt. Maj. Gary G. Beylickjian

The 'Happening' at Williamsburg

They came from Italy, Germany, Alaska and from a tiny island in the South Pacific. They came from Fort Lewis, Fort Dix, Fort Benning, Fort Gordon and installations in between. Reservists were there and so too were National Guardsmen.

Unfortunately, not all Army posts had reps there, and they should have.

Army Newspaper Workshops are an annual event, a chance to learn, meet and exchange ideas and opinions. It's a great time to unwind from pressures that are always a part of producing a newspaper.

The very first world-wide newspaper seminar, a one-day affair, took place at Fort Meade, Md., in mid-September 1971. The expected number of attendees was 125; more than 300 showed. It lasted one day, but the "word" that was passed on to the assemblage that day has lasted until today; it was the start Army Newspaper Modernization Program. Two-, three- and four-day workshops soon followed with as many as eight workshops a year. And all were jammed with writers, editors, photographers and makeup people.

Workshops were happenings then, and still are today. There's always something new and different to learn and to experience. Meeting editors and staffers is always exciting; it's putting a face to the name, etc.

Next time you hear word of a workshop, get with it, sign up and take part in the happening.

Joe Burlas Joins ARNEWS

Joe E. Burlas III has assumed duties as ARNEWS' civilian correspondent. He came to the Pentagon from the PA shop at Fort Meade where he has been a staff writer
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Things You Always Wanted to Know About Commas...



But, Couldn't Find Time to Check Them Out

The comma is the most frequently used punctuation mark in the English language.

And, the one mark that causes the most confusion and trouble among Army journalists.

Perhaps the problem is that there are more rules governing the use of commas than any other punctuation mark, thus causing some confusion; one linguist listed about 23 rules. Also, the rules vary in number according to the level of writing: formal or informal...

Perhaps another reason is that many writers forget or try to ignore punctuation conventions!

Two general rules:

DO NOT USE commas to separate sentence elements that logically and structurally belong together: *subject and its verb; verb and its complement; modifiers from words they modify.*

But DO USE commas to indicate: *an introduction, an insertion, an omission and a separation. And, a slight pause. There are additional rules, and they're listed on the following pages.*

Eight most commonly ignored rules by Army journalists follow. These were compiled from reviews and critiques conducted from January to March April 2000.

Why Punctuation?

By Sgt. Maj. Gary G. Beylickjian

Our sole purpose of using words—whether spoken or written—is to create attitudes or induce action in others. Through words, we are able to exchange and transfer our thoughts and ideas. And, whether we use one word or one thousand words, our sole objective is the same: to convey meaning that can be understood as intended.

Living language is the spoken language, which the written language reflects, wrote Robert Hamilton Moore. But when we speak, we have more going for us than mere words. In almost every instance we have the help of body language and facial expressions: a raised eyebrow, a smile, a head movement, a pause, a fist, an extended hand, a pointing finger, hand on chin or a stomping foot.

Written language has no voice and no gestures. There is no arm twisting, no yelling, no frown or smile and no whisper. To effectively communicate, a writer must rely on choice of words, their meaning, their arrangement in a sentence and *punctuation*. Of the nearly dozen punctuation marks, the lonely comma carries the greatest burden, causes the most confusion and creates the most errors.

Of the handful of common errors, Army writers either overpunctuate or completely ignore the conventions on commas usage. This has caused some Army editors to urge reporters to use commas with restraint, applying them only when absolutely necessary or ignoring them if possible. The overuse and misuse of commas compelled one Army editor years past to post a sign on his desk which read: *The period is the most effective mark of punctuation.*

It is important for Army writers to grasp an understanding of the use of commas. Failure to do so can hinder effective and meaningful written communication.

Here are eight mistakes found in Army newspapers.

1. *The comma Splice is sometimes called a “comma fault” or “comma blunder” or “run-on sentence.”*

This problem occurs most often in articles written by inexperienced Army journalists. Occasionally Army writers of high standing forget that independent clauses (not joined by a conjunction) should be separated, but not by a comma.

Ex: *The squads were given the mission of taking the left flank, they knew the odds of succeeding were high.*



The splice is indicated by the arrow. There are several methods to correct a splice:

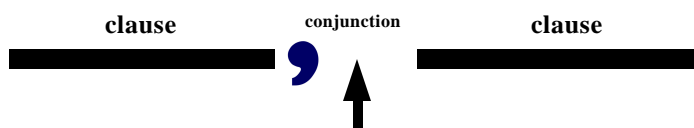
- 1. Replace the comma with a “period,” making two independent sentences.**
- 2. Insert a conjunction after the comma: *and, but, for, etc.***
- 3. Subordinating one of the two clauses: “The squads..., although they knew the odds....”**
- 4. Replace the comma with a semicolon. (Some editors prefer this the least.)**



Using Commas

2. Two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction are usually separated by a comma.

Coordinating conjunctions: *and, but, nor, or, for, yet, so*



Coordinating conjunctions are used to join similar grammatical elements:
 nouns with nouns, adjectives with adjectives, phrases with phrases, clauses with clauses.



Ex: *The accomplishments of his presidency will be tainted by a war he inherited, but few men in history have dedicated themselves so firmly to seeking peace.*

3. Words, phrases, and clauses in a series are normally separated by commas.

Formal usage requires a comma before various “conjunctions” in a series: and, or, nor



Ex: *Accuracy at any range when fired in bursts is better because of its relatively heavy weight, low cyclic rate, and truly “in-line” stock.*

Informal usage permits the omission of the comma before the last conjunction in a series. * (comma may be dropped unless required for clarity)



Ex: *The new barracks will be air-conditioned and include mess hall, gymnasium, chapel and PX facilities.*

*** This style is used in general news writing.**

4. Coordinate adjectives are usually separated by commas.



adjective

adjective

noun



Ex: *The division has settled on a bold, aggressive course of action.*

Coordinate adjectives, also known as adjectives in a series, can often be too hot to handle for inexperienced writers. Most apparently have trouble deciding whether adjectives in a series modify a noun separately—requiring a comma—of jointly requiring no comma.

To test for coordinate adjectives, insert the conjunction “and” between them. If the statement reads logically, the series of adjectives is considered coordinate. Remember “and” joins equal elements in a sentence.

Let’s apply the test to the example shown: “*The division has settled on a bold [and an] aggressive course of action.*” The statement reads logically, thus the adjective string is coordinate.

In this example, the coordination is questionable: “*He was assigned to serve as backup to a heavy tank gunner.*” The “and” between the adjectives heavy and tank (a noun serving as a modifier) is awkward: “*...a heavy and a tank gunner....*”

The example is ambiguous. If the writer wanted to state that the soldier is a gunner of a heavy tank, a hyphen should have joined “heavy and tank.” Instead, the writer described the tank gunner as being—let’s say, overweight. In that case no punctuation would be necessary.

5. A short introductory word or phrase may be separated from the main body of the sentence by a comma.

Writers and grammarians appear divided on this point. Some suggest that an introductory phrase of five words or less need not be separated by a comma. Others, recommend that all introductory phrases be set off by a comma.

All are agreed that a comma should be used to maintain clarity and understanding. Ambiguity and confusion must be avoided.

Introductory word: *therefore, finally, thus, hence, but, yet, and, etc*

introductory word

?

main sentence





Ex: *Currently, three in every hundred eligible donors give blood.
The result notwithstanding, the response was much smaller than anticipated.*



Introductory phrase: *After all, at present, In order to, in spite of, etc.*

introductory phrase ? main sentence



Ex: *In 1862, Thaddeus Sobieski Constantine Lowe went aloft in a captive balloon and sent accurate reports on the Battle of Fair Oaks to the Union Army.
After all, he predicted the outcome of the findings and reported the results.*

(REPEAT: Some writers prefer to insert a comma after an introductory word or phrase, and others prefer to avoid commas in those constructions. Again, clarity must be served in all cases.)



Ex: *To Rome Britain was a barbaric outpost.*
In this example, a comma is clearly needed to assure clarity.

6. Introductory clauses are set off by commas.

introductory clause main sentence



A clause is a group of words that contains a subject and verb. A phrase contains no verb.



Ex: *Although the unit reinforced its flanks, the enemy onslaught overwhelmed the defenders and the flank gave way.
When the bidders return their contracts with submitted bids, Capt. DeWall ensured the proper bidding format had been followed.*

7. Commas separate adjectives which follow words they modify.

Adjectives usually precede words they modify, but for added emphasis, they may follow words they modify. In such cases, adjectives are set off by commas.

sentence /noun (s) modifier

Ex: *The regulation applies to all Army newspapers, Army Funded and Civilian Enterprise. or
All newspapers, Army Funded and Civilian Enterprise, fall under the regulation.*

sentence /nouns) modifiers sentence



The construction in the second example, *All newspapers, Army Funded and Civilian Enterprise, fall under the regulation*, may also be considered a parenthetical. Commas are required for those constructions.



8. Nonrestrictive—that is, non-essential—elements are generally set off by commas. This also includes appositives.

Words, clauses or phrases inserted in or added to a sentence without affecting the meaning are considered non-restrictive, or, non-essential.



Ex: *The bill, introduced last month in the legislature, would pay all tuition expenses for any veteran who served between January 31, 1953 and January 27, 1973.*

Appositives are words, clauses or phrases which often follow a noun further amplifying or identifying it.



Ex: *The soldier, a specialist four, saluted, stepped back and stood at attention. Frederick the Great ruled Prussia for more than four decades.*

You'll note that "specialist four" is set off by commas, but "the Great" is not. The first example is a nonrestrictive phrase and the second, restrictive.

How do you tell the difference? By converting the phrase into a clause. Remember, a subject and verb are the main ingredients of a clause.

Ex: *The soldier, [who is a specialist four], stepped back and stood at attention. It's obvious that the sentence reads logically, but do we really need to state his rank? No, because there are many specialists four and the soldier in the sentence has yet to be specifically identified. Thus the phrase is nonrestrictive and should be set off by commas.*

Ex: *Frederick [who is the Great] ruled Russia for more than four decades. This is restrictive. Although there were other Fredericks, there was only one known as "the Great," which identifies this particular person. Commas are not necessary.*

Let's look at this:

Ex: *Colonel William Beersley, who spoke at the commencement, is the division's chief of staff. The appositive is nonrestrictive because we've already identified the officer by using his rank and full name.*

But, the appositive now becomes restrictive:

Ex: *The officer who spoke at the commencement is the division's chief of staff. We are identifying the officer—not by name—because he was the one person who spoke at the commencement.*

Clauses fall under the same rules as phrases. -30-

ProTalk

Essays on Army journalism by Army journalists

A quarter-century perspective comes back to fundamentals

By Ms. Cleo Brennan

Public Affairs Office, Fort Sam Houston, Texas

Cleo Brennan, formerly Cleo Nestigen, became the first private in Public Affairs to win a Journalist Award. She went on to win three additional awards becoming the only individual ever to win four awards, all while a member of one Army newspaper: Alaska's YUKON SENTINEL. She holds the record of J-Awards even today 29 years after the award was established in June 1971.

Twenty-five years ago, a young private at Fort Wainwright, Alaska, not long out of DINFOS, won her first J Award. New to the Army, and the public affairs field, she had no clue to the significance of the award. Her ruddy faced editor put it into perspective when he slammed his fleshy palm on the top of his flaking green metal desk with such force his jowls quivered, and he bellowed, "Damn, we're good!"

The proof of that claim was in the masthead. There was a list of credentials the YUKON SENTINEL earned, increasing from one Keith L. Ware Award and three J Awards in August 1974, to one Thomas Jefferson, 11 KLW, seven J Awards and the first Forces Command Fourth Estate Award by March 1977.

Given to frequent reminiscence of the Brown Shoe Army (the Army before the Army before last), YUKON SENTINEL editor Staff Sgt. Robert Louis Konicki had a powerful aversion to women in the Army. Still, he was a man of modern vision when it came to putting together an Army newspaper. He could be counted on to crow and guffaw when the chow hall called up at lunch on publication day, demanding more newspapers before the rest of the line cleared the headcount. Those were the days.

Her ruddy-faced editor put it into perspective when he slammed his fleshy palm on top of his flaking green metal desk...and bellowed "Damn we're good!"



Though not much of a soldier by today's standards, Konicki was one fine newspaperman. He knew his audience. He developed his staff. He brought passion, daring and vision to his work. He also knew that the brightest talent gathers dust and grows dingy unless polished with the hard and challenging work he demanded. He also instilled curiosity, firing bursts of questions. "Where have you been? Who have you been talking to? What were they doing? What do they ask you about? What's bothering them?... Get out there and drink some coffee!"

May's Army journalism conference in Williamsburg, Va., resurrected the memory of Bob Konicki, and his enthusiasm for the business. His presence was almost tangible in the workshops and break sessions. There was an echo of his voice behind Larry Barnes', when he said that with no credibility, we may as well close our doors and leave. "Readers depend on you for unvarnished truth," Barnes said. Konicki agreed with Barnes that an editor must master everything required of his staff, and must continually add to his broad pool of knowledge.

Konicki would have wallowed gleefully in the creative nutrient flow between so many articulate, intelligent, assertive, independent-minded professionals at the conference. He would have relished the opportunity to reinforce basics, share inspiration, sharpen mature skills and build upon emerging ones. It would have reminded him of one of his newspaper staff meetings, where no idea was bad if it could grow, and he could incite a riot of competition between staff members already bound together by cooperative effort. He often said, "There are no prima donnas here. We all work together or the job doesn't get done, and nobody's leaving 'til it's done."

Retired Sgt. Maj. Gary Beylickjian was then chief of Army newspapers, and Konicki's professional guru, at least as long as they agreed. Where Beylickjian led, Konicki followed or occasionally charged right on by. Much of the Army has changed greatly during the intervening years and soldiers are more sophisticated in their expectations of candid coverage and visual appeal. The

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"There are no prima donnas here. We all work together or the job doesn't get done, and nobody's leaving 'til its done."



vision, shared by Konicki and Beylickjian, of a relevant, well designed publication is as meaningful for reaching soldiers with command information today as it was then.

The history of Army newspapers demonstrates that soldiers need news, need voices and need to connect with the world. When Army newspapers didn't meet that need, another publication would step into the gap, however modest or outrageous. The Army newspaper modernization program, driven by Beylickjian in the 1970s, helped guide more papers into real communication channels with soldiers, and began creating a demand for better technology to do the job. The basics of the business haven't really changed, but the future of Army newspapers, and Army Public Affairs is a changing landscape, from soldiers to federal civilians to contractors; from typewriters to Pagemaker to Quark, from hardcopy to Web sites.

The current electronic cliffhanger is the widespread industry in Web pages. Some staffs peer anxiously over the edge to the unknown, while other offices have put Web wings on their pages and taken flight. The disparity in technical knowledge, support resources, and willingness to embrace the change might only be equalized through the services of good Commercial Enterprise contract support. There too, is a possible avenue for supplementing staff shortages, replacing outdated equipment, and acquiring other technical expertise. Practical guidance for developing a CE contract is available on PALINK in the PA Toolbox folder on the desktop or at ARMYLINK, www.dtic.mil/armylink. CeContractGuide.doc.

With changes in the Army, changes follow in the public affairs career field. As noted at the conference, this is not an ideal world. Results fall short of the vision, especially when resources fall short. Too few people, too little time, and too much at stake for training, coaching, and risk taking.

The career development breakouts were presented separately to civilian and military members of the PA career field. Some military positions have been replaced with federal civilian positions. Some of those civilian positions may soon be turned over to civilian con-

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ractors. Although the Army Public Affairs Center is working to establish a Public Affairs Branch in the Army, some Army newspapers are fending off the potential transition to civilian contract operations under A-76, and it's predicted that more will follow.

Easy ACCES – www.cpol.army.mil, may be a lifeline to civilian employees in the PA field who need to look for new positions. The online registration for rating and job referral within various career fields including Public Affairs CMF 22, makes a current and wider market available. However, rating sessions held only four times per year are firmly set, with no option for extensions.

Meanwhile, back at the PA head shed, there are concerns about future shortages in the career field, predicting a force delta in about five years. Those in the 1082 job series, writer/editors, may have to be open to lateral assignments as 1035s to be in the most advantageous position for advancement, according to John Donovan, senior civilian advisor to the chief of Public Affairs. Donovan said, "1035 is where the opportunities will be." However, he added that although "1082 work is contractible, that doesn't mean you will be contracted. It will depend on what you do, not your series."

Though the breakout sessions at Williamsburg were, on the whole, very rewarding, split between dynamite and fizzle, the accommodations left somewhat to be desired. A few more amenities and a better dining schedule could have made all the difference. The company was invigorating, the chance to get acquainted priceless, and the setting in Williamsburg was a thrill. How far we've come can only be measured from whence we came, a town where the Fourth Amendment (and a few others) came to life.

Sometimes a long view gives a better perspective. On the other hand, one must see more than the nose and tail to know the shape of a dog. After 25 years, the shape of Army journalism still seems pretty healthy as long as professional development and support can bring people together for so rich a meeting of minds and personalities. Bob Konicki, wherever you are, write in peace. Just keep your red pen to yourself and don't believe anyone who tells you there are female editors out here. -30-

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...the shape of Army journalism still seems pretty healthy....

Providing the Readers the Best

By Ms. Candice Walters,
Editor, Fort Belvoir EAGLE

(Winner of the KLW and TJ Awards Civilian Enterprise Tabloid)

Some recent discussion has led me to think the primary reason some people are working on Army newspapers is to win awards.

Don't get me wrong, awards are nice, and we got three very big ones this year, the Military District of Washington (our MACOM), the Keith L. Ware and Thomas Jefferson awards for best commercial enterprise tabloid newspaper. And, yes, I do like awards.

But if that's the reason soldiers and civilians are putting out command information publications, to win awards, they are missing the boat.

I like to tell people I'm the editor of a weekly community newspaper, and that community just happens to be an Army post. Sure, technically speaking, it's a weekly command information publication that

lets the Fort Belvoir commander share information that he believes the soldiers, civilian employees, family members and retirees who live, work and use services on post should know. It also affords him an outlet for two-way communication.

...to provide coverage of the events and activities happening on the post....

But I believe that my job, and the job of my staff members, is to provide coverage of the events and activities happening on the post, much the same way the two newspapers that are dropped on my driveway each week cover their communities.

I want the people of Fort Belvoir to see the Belvoir Eagle in that same way – that we're their source for the news they won't find anywhere else — youth sports,

happenings at the schools, people doing their jobs, intramural and post-level sports teams, people helping other people in times of needs, community services.

And if we win a few awards along the way, that's great, too.

But first you have to meet the needs of your audience, and that's what I set out to do more than two years ago when I took over as Eagle editor.

My goal was, and still is, to provide the best news coverage and command

There is a lot of information out there that commanders need to share....

information for the Eagle's audience in a package that people will want to pick up. There is a lot of information out there that commanders need to share, but if no one is

picking up your publication and reading it, people miss out.

I must step back a minute here and say that I'm quite lucky, and I know it, to work in a command environment where I am free to be the editor – to make the decisions about what the Eagle is going to cover and how to cover it. That may not be the case for all command information publications.

So I embarked on some changes, subtle at first and a little more dramatic later. Again, I was lucky. The Eagle was, and still is, a solid newspaper that needed a little extra care and feeding – more attention to detail.

As you focus on the small things, tighter editing and consistency become increasingly important. One of the first rules of newspaper work is there are very few right ways or wrong ways -- as long as you're consistent. And I firmly believe it.

The next step was to start looking at the paper's design – bigger, bolder, eye-

catching, modular, clean.

Two energetic staff members began to redesign the Eagle, which coincided with a change in commercial enterprise printers. The new printers provided us with state-of-the-art equipment, a willingness to give us quality staff members and the desire to make the Belvoir Eagle a newspaper that they were proud to call part of their family. That was the impetus we needed.

The new, improved Belvoir Eagle was unveiled on Sept. 10, 1998 – it was beautiful!

All the elements were there – big, beautiful photos, bigger and bolder headlines, a more focused sectionalization, local sports, good solid articles written to attract readers and lots of community news.

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focused sectionalization, local sports, good solid articles written to attract readers and lots of community news.

And the readers responded. People picked up the Eagle, the reporters and photographers began receiving tips for stories, encouraging us to cover events, being recognized on the street. It's heady stuff.

And I believe that people are continuing to pick up the Eagle and to compare us favorably with other community papers. Sure, we're not the Washington Post and never will be, our charter and mission are different. But there's no reason why we can't be a good, solid newspaper that people want to pick up and read every week.

As long as the quality remains high, we'll have an audience. And to me, that's what we all should be striving for – putting out a quality publication that people will want to read. –30–



Another View of What's News!

During one of our workshops, held a decade or two ago, I met several friends who were civilian journalists. Our talk centered on stories of battles fought in news rooms and backshops. One tale I heard has stayed in my memory bank.

A reporter was sent to South America to cover a soccer match. He was instructed to file his copy by 5:15 p.m., New York time. This would allow the rewrite desk to review the copy and prepare it to run in the Sunday editions.

When the reporter failed to file by 5:30, the wire service called the reporter at his hotel.

“What happened?” asked the New York editor. “Where’s the story?”

“There is no story,” replied the reporter. “The match was called off because they had a riot at the stadium.”

“My God, why didn’t you file that story?” shouted the editor in disbelief.

“You sent me to cover a soccer match—not a riot,” the reporter answered.

The problem here is quite evident. What is news is not always clear.

A group of third graders were asked: What is news?

“News is what you read in the paper, hear on the radio and see on TV,” answered a girl with blue eyes and taffy-colored hair.

“Not so,” piped up a boy who squinted his eyes in such a way his freckles seem to run together.” “News is what people are interested in.”

That’s a pretty good definition. It also describes a pretty big responsibility for the person who edits a newspaper.

The editor has to keep asking himself: WHAT’S THE RELEVANCY OF THIS STORY TO MY READERS? When he can’t answer that question, he should pass it around to the news staff. Get their ideas. But always answer the question. The answer produces news people are interested in and want to read.

Back in 1860 Horace Greeley told some newspaper folks in New York:

“Remember, the subject of deepest interest to the average human being is himself. Next to that he is most concerned about his neighbor.”

That’s good advice for the editors of the Army’s post and unit newspapers. The soldiers and civilians are concerned about how Army policy and directives impact their career. They want to know the Army is concerned about their welfare and well being as well as that of their families.

Keep that in mind as you shift and evaluate the happenings on your post. You’ll end up with NEWS—and readers.

News Style Book Is Necessary Guide

The news style book is an important guide in the newspaper field. The importance to the Army editor and writer is in presenting the news in a uniform, consistent way.

Abbreviations, capitalization, titles, spelling and punctuation are only a few of the more important guidelines provided by a style book.

An editor is not bound to any absolute style. Style can vary, but must always remain consistent throughout the newspaper.

ARNEWS and the great majority of post and unit newspapers (and DINFOS) use the Associated Press Stylebook.

One problem that editors have always faced is convincing the military mindset that there is a difference between Army style and newspaper style — rank abbreviations often being the focus point. It always has and continues to be a source of disagreement.

An editor may want to contact ARNEWS for support to ensure the use of the AP style manual—number is DSN 225-3952 or 703-695-3952.

Using of a single professional reference keeps us singing from the same “sheet” of music. (Is it Do, Rea, Me or do rea, me or etc., etc., etc.?)

Enhancing Photographs

Integrity—the word applies to a host of subjects in journalism and among them integrity as it applies to content of a photograph.

This issue was raised at the workshop when a magazine showed up on a table and the interest it aroused among the crowd. The cover had a cargo ship being loaded with trucks. It was a winter day and snowing. But, was it really snow coming down, or blurred rectangular images? Someone counted more than a dozen of these strange things floating through the air. The point here is that there is no need or reason to embellish photographs.

Unfortunately, photos have always been “doctored,” as the term was once known. Many photographs published in newspapers of yesteryear came under airbrushing techniques either to remove backgrounds, foregrounds and other superfluous objects detracting the focal point of a picture.

Most old-time editors objected to the technique, and soon airbrushing was airbrushed from the scene. Now with sophisticated desktop-imaging programs even more effective means of image manipulation are available.

The adage remains: there nothing like the real thing, flaws and all. The image captured by the camera is a record of an event as seen not only through the lens, but also through the eyes of the photographer.

No need to improve a photo by increasing the size or number of snow flakes. Mother Nature needs caring, not enhancing. –30–



Excellence in Written and Visual Presentations

- CASEMATE (Fort Monroe) for “American Suffers Injustice Based On Asian Background,” by Diana McFarland, published April 28.
- PENTAGRAM (Fort Myer) for “FMMC Group Visits U.S. Holocaust Museum,” by Michael Norris, published April 28.
- APG NEWS (Aberdeen Proving Ground) for the commentary “After 25 Tears, Women Who Served in Vietnam Get Their ‘Parade’,” by E.C. Starnes, published May 4
- PENTAGRAM (Fort Myer) for “Right To Vote Was Years In The Making—Don’t Waste It,” by Laura Bonner, published May 5.
- BLIZZARD (Fort Drum) for “Fort Drum MPs Field New Non-Lethal Weapons,” by Pfc. Mathew J. Jenkins. Also “Mission Complete: DoD Civilians Bring Home Memories Of Successful Bosnia Deployment,” by Pfc. Stacy Lannoye, both published April 27.
- BENELUX METEOR (Belgium) for “Murder In The Woods,” by Tom Larschied, published April 11.
- GUARDIAN (Fort Polk) for an excellent April 14 issue. Trish Warrick, editor.
- DUTY FIRST (1st Inf. Div.) for an outstanding March issue. Spc. Christy Johnstone, editor.
- STRIPE (Walter Reed Army Med. Ctr.) for “Why Do Women Stay In Abusive Relationships,” by Capt. Patricia Hasper, published May 5.
- TRACKS (Anniston Army Depot) for its page-one art titled “Remember The ‘Good Ol’ Days’ When You Were Young? Your Mother Does: Remember Her on Mother’s Day,” art by-lined Linda, published May 11.
- SINI PARI (USASOC, Fort Bragg) for an outstanding May issue. Articles and photos by Staff Sgt. Amanda C. Glenn and Spc. Jon Creese with contributions from Pfc. Kiandra E. Kaiser, PA shop XVIII Airborne Corps.
- BAYONET (Fort Benning) for the commentaries: “Foster Mom Touches Hundreds,” by Spc. Amy Nyland and “Sacrifice, Giving Define Military Spouses,” by Sally Shutt. Both published May 12.
- STRIPE (Walter Reed Army Med. Ctr.) for “NARMC Prepares For West Nile Virus,” by Bob Coultas, published May 12.
- ALASKA POST (Alaska) for “the two-page spread “Troops TAIR It Up At Artic Man,” story and photos by Staff Sgt. Eric Lobsinger. Also for the commentary “Watch Out! Children Are Loose On The Streets,” by Spc. Lindsay Pike. Both published April 14.
- OUTLOOK (SETAF) for the four-page supplement “Graf 2000,” stories and photos by Sgt. Kelli Covlin, published April 19.
- SOUTHERN STAR WEEKLY (Korea) for “Earth Day Celebrated Across ROK,” by Master Sgt. Mike Novogradac, published April 14.
- ARMY FLIER (Fort Rucker) for its Section C spread of three stories on the Army’s commissary system. Stories and photos by Staci Sands and published April 27.

- ALASKA POST** (Alaska) for the story and photos “Destination Denali: Team Trains For Summit Attempt,” by Pfc. William Shelton, published March 24.
- POST** (Fort Dix) for the commentary “Victory In War, Peace At Home Proved Elusive,” by Steve Snyder, published April 28.
- APG NEWS** (Aberdeen Proving Ground) for the opinion pieces “Finally, An End To May Madness,” by Shelia Little and “Who Says There’s No Crying In Baseball,” by Yvonne Johnson, both published May 18.
- EAGLE** (Fort Belvoir) for “Remembering A Mother Who No Longer Can,” by Nelia Schrum. Also for “Holocaust Survivor Now ‘Tells What Happened’,” by Candice Walters; both published May 11.
- APG NEWS** (Aberdeen Proving Ground) for “An ‘Imperative To Remember’: Ceremony Draws Hundreds To APG To Remember Those Who Died During Holocaust,” by Yvonne Johnson, published May 11.
- PENTAGRAM** (Fort Meyer) for the photos in the double-truck “National Arboretum Welcomes Spring” and “Vets Seek Better Health Care Coverage,” both by Nancy Nichols Jagelka. Also for “Sentinel Returns 59 Years After Guarding Tomb,” by Sgt. Jamelle A. Wyman, all published May 12.
- NORTHWEST GUARDIAN** (Fort Lewis) for the commentary “Good Teachers Can, Do Make A Difference,” by Barbara L. Sellers, published May 12.
- MOUNTAINEER** (Fort Carson) for its April 21 insert “Happenings” and the feature “Where Dinosaurs Roamed...,” written, photographed and packaged by Nel Lampe.
- TALON** (Bosnia) for “Combat Medic: First Aid Anytime, Anywhere” also for “Ensuring The Right Of Bosnian Voters,” both by Sgt. Jeff Smith, published April 29.
- TORII** (Japan) for “Friends, Programs Key To Preventing Suicide,” by Sgt. Milinda A. Kennedy. Also for “Article 15s Allow For Nonjudicial Punishment,” by Maj. Mark Kulish, both published April 28.
- MISSILE RANGER** (White Sands Missile Range) for “The Long March Home,” by Donna Braun, published April 14.
- PARAGLIDE** (Fort Bragg) for two sport stories under the headline “Epitome Of Athleticism Found,” by Spc. Carmen L. Burgess. Also for “Keep Cool While Seeing Red, Know Where To Get Help,” by Capt. Rob Ensley. Also for its page-one crime alert with sketch “CID Looking For Alleged Rapist.” Also for its Lifestyles section feature “New Technology Helps Patients Hear, Speak Clearly,” by Capt. Amy Blank and Lucille Anne Newman. All published May 4.
- HAWAII ARMY WEEKLY** (Hawaii) for “In Face Of Tragedy, Soldiers Take Care Of Their Own,” by Spc. Kara McCarthy, published May 4. Also for its greatly improved sports pages.
- GUIDON** (Fort Leonard Wood) for the story and layout in “One Day Closer To Fort Leonard Wood,” story by 1st Lt. Axel Antongiorgi, layout by Rick Brunk. Also for “Drill Bit,” by Spc. Kelly Whitteaker. Also for “Payments A Safety Net For Victims Of Abuse, by Spc. Kim Brown. Also for the layout in the feature “Rock Out,” by Rick Brunk. All published April 13.
- BAYONET** (Fort Benning) for “Group Continues School Protest—Protestors May Face Jail Time For Friday’s Rally,” by Spc. Mitch Frazier, published May 5.
- NORTHWEST GUARDIAN** (Fort Lewis) for “Holocaust Survivor Celebrates American Freedom,” by Patricia Black,” published April 28.
- PENTAGRAM** (Fort Meyer) for the commentary “Protesters Lacked Direction, Definition,” by Nancy Nichols Jagelka. Also the story and photos in “D.C. Guard Helps Keep Order During Protests,” story by Master Sgt. Bob Haskell, photos by Nancy Nichols Jagelka, all published April 21.
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TRACKS (Anniston Army Depot) for its marked graphic improvements. Editor not listed in masthead.

HERALD UNION (104th ASG, Germany) for its feature on German cities and towns “Bountiful Butzbach,” stories and photos by Karl Weisel, published April 18.

POINTER VIEW (West Point) for the four-page supplement “A Salute To Volunteers,” articles by Irene Brown, Sgt. Christopher Land, Kathleen Davis and photos by Kimberly Garrett. Also for the photos in “Into The Depths,” by Kimberly Garrett. All published April 21.

FRONTLINE (Fort Stewart) for “Charge,” story and photos by Pfc. Teresa Heist, published April 27.

OUTPOST (Yuma Proving Ground) for its marked editorial and graphic improvements. Yolanda Canales, editor.

MONITOR (Fort Bliss) for “Temporary Orders For Spouses Pending Divorce,” by Regina Arditti, published May 11.

TRAINING TIMES (100th ASG, Germany) for “Looking Back,” by Larry Reilly, published April 18.

MONMOUTH MESSAGE (Fort Monmouth) for “Bottom Line: The Soldier,” by Maj. Gen. Robert L. Nabors, published May 5.

WHEEL (Fort Eustis) for “UCMJ Has Its Golden Anniversary Celebration,” by Col. Lyle Cayce, published May 4.

HERALD UNION (104th ASG, Germany) for “Reeling Back The Years At Ronneburg,” by Karl Weisel, published May 2.

TORII (Japan) for “Magic Man,” by Spc. Julia Simpkins. Also for “Kamakura—Ancient Capitol Attracts Visitors,” by Yuki Yanagi, both published April 21.

DISTRICT OBSERVER (COE) for “Feedback From A Young Audience,” published March/April. Edward C. Voight, editor.

POINTER VIEW (West Point) for “A Mighty Special Day,” story and photos by Kimberly Garrett, published May 12.

MONITOR (Fort Bliss) for “25 Years Later—Remembering Vietnam,” by Spc. David Howell. Also for “Vietnam’s Most Decorated Soldier Still Proud Of Duty,” no byline, both published May 4.

WHEEL (Fort Eustis) for the layout in “U.S. Army—Force Of The Future,” story and photos by Pfc. Ty Stafford, published May 11.

GOLDBAR LEADER (4th Region, ROTC) for “Leadership Starts Here!” by Bob Rosenburgh, published in April.

SENTINEL (Fort Hood) for the layout in “Killeen High School Takes Drunk Driving Education A Step Higher,” published April 20.

INSIDE THE TURRET (Fort Knox) for the story and layout in “Tag! You’re Hit,” by Spc. Christopher Stape. Also for “Mark Twain’s America—Relive History Through IMAX Adventure At Science Center, both published April 20.

FRONTLINE (Fort Stewart) for the commentary “Friends’ Parting Brings Realization,” by Pfc. Christopher Smith. Also for “Holocaust Remembrance Is Our Duty To Past, Future,” by Chaplain (Capt.) Avrohom Horovitz, both published April 27.

SENTINEL (Fort Hood) for “Having A Baby At Fort Hood,” by Spc. Katie White. Also for the layout in “57th Signal Bn. Soldiers Get ‘Teed Off’ To Benefit Habitat For Humanity,” by Spc. Courtney Vickery. Both published April 13.

CITIZEN (6th ASG, Germany) for the commentary “Videos, TV Teach Kids To Kill,” by Laurie Almodovar, published April 25.-30-

Journalist Award Winners

The list of Journalist (J) Award winners is growing slowly. Jean Schucker, editor of the Cannon-eer, Spc. Amy Nyland, Bayonet and Nel Lampe, Fort Carson Mountaineer join the list of individuals. Two additional newspapers have two awards each: Casemate, Fort Monroe, and Herald Union, Germany. First-time winners joining the list are: Mercury, Fort Houston, Tobyhanna Reporter, Tobyhanna Army Depot and Foert Bliss Monitor.

INDIVIDUAL AWARDS

Two Awards

Staci Sands

One Award

Tim Hipps

Anne Marriott Stroud

Spc. Christy Johnstone

Pfc. Stacy Lennoye

K. L. Vantran

Jean Offutt

Paul Levesque

Tonya L. Riley

Spc. Joseph Mykal Scarfone

Staff Sgt. Wayne V. Hall

Jean Schucker

Spc. Amy Nyland

Nel Lampe

NEWSPAPER AWARDS

Two Awards

Courier; Inside the Turret;

Casemate; Herald Union

One Award

Guidon; Eagle; Fort Dix Post;

Korus; Herald-Post; Guardian;

Pointer View; Torii; Talon; Lamp;

On Guard; Training Times;

District Times; Prairie Soldier;

Fort Carson Mountaineer;

Alaska Post; Duty First; Sine Pari;

Frontline; Bayonet; Bulletin;

Fort Riley Post; Benelux Meteor;

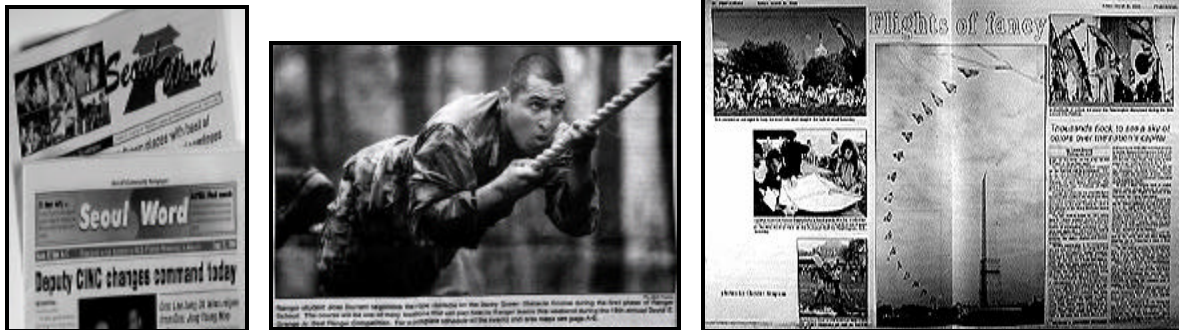
Tobyhanna Reporter; Mercury;

Monitor

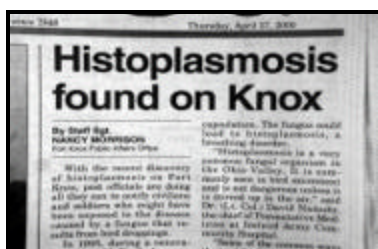
Miscellanea



Left—The Fort Hood SENTINEL devoted an entire page on an issue common to all Army post: the birth of children. Three outstanding stories appeared in the April 13 issue all by Spc. Katie White. Center—the lighthouse on Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, was painted by Bob Jenny and is displayed at Womack Army Medical Center at Fort Bragg. The photo of the painting is by Spc. Heather Gri ggs, PARAGLIDE editor , and appeared on the May front page of the Mercury. Mercury editor is Jerry Harben. Right—The April 11 HERALD UNION was devoted the peacekeeping forces in the Balkans. The issue won a Journalist Award for Karl Weisel, editor, and his staff.



Left—The SEOUL WORD has come alive thanks to an enterprising staff headed by *Sgt. Timothy Rider*, editor. Along with its new and improved wares, the WORD now dons a new flag: the old look, above, and below it the new look. Center—Now a E4, *Mitch Frazier* took this great shot of a soldier “on the ropes.” The photo was worth placing on page one of the Fort Benning BAYONET. Right—Some of the best news and feature photos show on in Fort Meter’s PENTAGRAM, and among the creative photographers is *Chester Simpson*, who has a talent composing scenes as shown in the double-truck “Flights Of Fancy.” Below right—Not many headlines are worth discussing, but the Fort Knox INSIDE THE TURRET has come up with a conversation piece. Histoplasmosis is a disease resulting from fungus resulting from bird droppings. *Larry Barnes* and company have a nose for news. Below center—Week after week the Fort Carson MOUNTAINEER provides its readers a wide spectrum of news and information. And, if that’s not enough, the MOUNTAINEER carries an eight-page supplement that ’s colorful and interesting. With great photographs and well-written articles. *Nel Lampe* takes the photos, writes the stories and has input in layout. This is J-Award stuff. Below right—An excellent play on words, which appeared on page one of the ALASKA POST. And what about another Bach who wrote preludes, chamber music, choral music, organ music, orchestral music, clavier music and vocal music. Who could forget *Johann Sebastian Bach* , that prolific genius of classical music.



Five staffers of INSIDE THE TURRET received raves and recognition during the annual civilian journalism competition sponsored by Landmark Community Newspapers Incorporated. Awards were presented in a March 30 banquet in Louisville, KY.

Those recognized were *Sgt. Herschel Grangent*, sports; *Sgt. William Wilczewski*, sports; *Spc. Adriane Foss*, layout/design; *Spc. Christopher Stape*, layout/design; and *Pfc. Tina Sosack*, layout/design. Congratulations! -30-

BURLAS—from page 2

on the post's award-winning newspaper the SOUNDOFF! and chief of Community Relations. Burlas has been a journalist six years and is a West Point graduate, Class of '82. He came on-board May 22.

MORE TJ WINNERS—from page 1

Other first-place Army winners:

Commentary: Sgt. 1st Class Thomas O'Hara, Nebraska National Guard for "Thanks Andy."

Sports Article: Sgt. Len Butler, Texas Army National Guard for "Greenlee Goes For Guinness Goal."

Series: Suzanne Nagel, 100th ASG, Germany, for "Job Search."

Contribution by Contract or Stringer: Sally Shutt, Fort Benning BAYONET,

Farewell to a Pro and a Friend

Sergeant 1st Class Kevin Robinson will retire this month, and what a loss that is for the Army. After more than 20 years, Robbie, as I call him, will move to Richmond and carry on his next career as a civilian.

I've known a wealth of NCOs during my nearly 30 years in uniform and the years following, and I can say this univocally that Robbie ranks among the very best in my book. He's a soldier first, journalist second. But to me he is number one in both. As the enlisted chief of Army newspapers, he was definitely the greatest. No matter what project came his way he completed the job with enthusiasm, drive and speed.

Sergeant Robinson was involved in coordinating newspaper workshops, KLV judging, the Journalist of the Year and KLV ceremonies, setting up newspaper policies, Hall of Fame inductees, you name it. Robbie was there!

I'll miss *Sergeant Robinson* and so too will Army public affairs and most of all Army newspapers. Good luck ole friend and Godspeed. GGB

On June 25, commemorations will begin in Seoul, Korea, and in Washington, DC, marking the start of the 37-month conflict known as the Korean War. It was called a police action by President Harry S. Truman, but to those of us who served there, it was a war.

I volunteered to go to Korea in 1951. And the Army was happy to send me—not once, but twice into combat, not a common procedure back then. And in my case, someone threw in a bonus: two combat tours with the 3rd Inf. Div., 7th Inf. Regt., 2nd Bn., H-Company, Heavy Machinegun Platoon, and to the same position I had left earlier in mid-1952: platoon sergeant.

I was on the front the moment the war ended in 1953, and it was truly an emotional event for us all. For the first time on the front we could move along the trenches without crouching or bending or listening for incoming rounds. We now could stand above ground on the forward slope of a hill facing the enemy without fear of being shot. Gone were the never-ending sights and sounds of in-coming and out-going mortars and artillery shells and the screams of someone yelling "Medic!" And we would no longer breathe the odors of spent ammunition and decaying flesh. We could move from hill to hill during the day and not during the pitch of night. And we would no longer face the frigid cold living in holes in the ground. And the chance to eat hot meals!

I lost several friends during my two tours. In November 1951, a friend from Iowa, whose greatest and only wish was to help buy a tractor for his dad's farm when he returned home. He stood next to me firing the machinegun when an enemy artillery shell dropped into our position, killing him and another soldier and wounding me. It was the day before Thanksgiving in Yongchon, North Korea. He was Sgt. Lyle L. Loman.

I knew him only for a few months; it's been nearly 50 years now and I can't forget him or the others. Nor, can I forget the police action now known as "The Forgotten War." I hope no one ever forgets! GGB